Contact Interferometer With Widened Measuring Range

S/115/60/000/05/02/034
B007/B011

checking ocular micrometer screws, and for the precise measurement of angles in small wedges. An example is offered to illustrate the possibility of using the interferometer for checking micron- and micron fraction indicators. In the latter case, the measuring range of the ПИУ(PIU) instrument can be widened by the 100-fold. There are 5 figures and 8 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

KORONKEVICH, V.P.; GOLUBKOVA, V.P.

Interference method for determining the parallelism of large gauge blocks. Izm.tekh. no.5:5-7 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Interferometry)

KORONKEVICH, V.P.; TRULEV, Yu.I.

Photoelectric device for length measurements by counting interference bands. Trudy inst.Kom.stand.,mer i izm.prib no.47:155-158 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Photoelectric measurements) (Interferometry)

GOLUBKOVA, V.P.; KORONKEVICH, V.P.; PREYSMAN, O.R.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, Ye.I.

Device for checking lever-mechanical heads and microindicators. Trudy inst.Kom.stand.,mer i izm.prib no.47:159-166 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

(Measuring insturments—Testing)

KORONKEVICH, V.P.; KOLESOVA, E.B.

Measurement of the optical density of spectral line blackening by methods of interference microscopy. Opt. i spektr. 10 no.2:268-270 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Spectrum analysis) (Microspectrophotometry)

KORONKEVICH, V.P.; LENKOVA, G.A.; BABENKO, N.S.; LOKHMATOV, A.I.

Photoelectric method for recording the achromatic interference fringe. Opt.i spektr. 11 no.1:112-117 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Interferometry) (Photoelectric measurements)

KORONKEVICH, V.P.; KOLESOVA, E.B.

Use of bands of equal chromatic order in determining the length of Fabry-Perot etalons. Opt.i spektr. 13 no.2:272-274 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Optical measurements)

S/115/63/000/002/001/008
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Koronkevich, V.P., Gustyr', L.Ya., and Razuvayev, A.N.

TITLE: An interference method of measuring thread parts

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.2, 1963, 8-14

TEXT: Since the shadow boundaries observed in the microscope do not coincide with the actual profile of the object, special measuring blades are used to reduce errors when making measurements. If the part is curved in the optical axis, and the measuring microscope has a small aperture of illumination parallel to the part outlined, interference bands are observed which can be used in measuring the part sizes by taking the first interference band as a reference line and calculating the distance from this first band to the shadow outline. However, difficulties arise in using interference bands in this way mainly because the distance to the first interference band depends on the focus of the microscope and on the aperture of the light beam. The present article assesses the influence of these factors. A solution has already been published for transparent objects and large apertures (D.S. Rozhdestvenskiy, Trudy GOI, v.14, 1941, 112-120).

Card 1/ 4

Calculations are first made of the positions of interference bands at the edges of a cylinder, assuming a parallel light beam in the optical axis. The following formulas are derived:

$$\delta = \sqrt{\left(r \cos \frac{u}{2} + y\right)^2 + \left(r + x - r \sin \frac{u}{2}\right)^2} \times (1 + \cos u), \quad (2a)$$

$$x = -r \cos \frac{u}{2} \tan u - r + r \sin \frac{u}{2} - y \tan u \quad (3)$$

where: δ - difference between the distances travelled by the direct and reflected (interfering) beams beyond the point of reflection; u - the half-angle of reflection; x - the abscissus of the interference pattern; y - its ordinate. The position of the first interference band is found by putting δ = one half-wavelength and $y = 0$. Then a table can be drawn up relating the distance to the first interference band in microns to the cylinder diameter in millimetres. Various errors are then analyzed. Quite a small error in focussing the microscope has a considerable

influence on the result and the development of a simple and convenient method of focussing is a prerequisite to the application of interference bands in the measurement of parts. A small angle between the incident beam and the optical axis is shown to be relatively unimportant. The formulas assume a point source, but in fact the microscope always has an appreciable aperture. Up to a certain point increasing the microscope aperture only affects the outer bands; however, above a certain critical aperture, given by the expression

$$d = \frac{f\lambda \cos u}{2 \left(r \cos \frac{u}{2} + y \sin u \right)} \qquad (11)$$

the interference bands near the object lose their contrast. For example in examining an object of 100 mm diameter, the critical diaphragm of a microscope type УИМ-21 (UIM-21) is 4 mm, and with an aperture of 8 mm no interference bands are observed. The radius of curvature of a screw surface R is given by

$$R = \frac{d_{cp}}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \qquad (12)$$

where: d_{cp} - mean diameter; α - thread profile angle. Tables may then be drawn up for the correction in microns to be applied for threads of various mean diameters and profile angles. In an experimental check of the theory, to obtain precise focus, a cylindrical gauge of known diameter was measured by the recommended procedure and it was taken that if there was no error the focus was correct. Standard threads of various mean diameters and profile angles were then checked by measurements with blades or by the three-wire method using the same microscope; divergences did not exceed 2 microns. It is concluded that, provided precautions are taken to ensure accurate focussing, the interference method of measuring screw threads has advantages over the usual blade or wire contact methods.
There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

Card 4/4

GOLUBKOVA, V.P.; KORONKEVICH, V.I.; [illegible]

New interferometer for measuring gauges blocks. Izm.tekh. no.8:14-16 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

GOLUBKIVA, V.P.; KORONKEVICH, V.P.

Interference methods for determining deviations from plane-parallelity of large gauge blocks. Izm. tekh. no.9:9-12 S '64. (MIRA 18:3)

L 10300-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) SCTB/LJP(c)
ACC. NR.: AP6000028 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/65/000/010/0001/0003

AUTHOR: Golubkova, V. P.; Koronkevich, V. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: Laser application in the measurement of the nonparallelism of large gage blocks

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 10, 1965, 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: laser application, laser beam, interferometer, measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: The authors perform measurements of the nonparallelism of large gage blocks in an interferometer, exposed to a laser beam. A schematic diagram of the device is given (Fig. 1). The device consists of an interferometer with the gage block under study, a laser, and an optic system to regulate the operation of the laser. All measurements were performed on the large horizontal interferometer of VNIIM. Some of the results are tabulated (Table 1), and show that there are no systematic errors in the measurements. It is concluded that the study performed shows that nonstabilized one-type oscillation laser may be used for the

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.375.9:531.714.2

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ACC. NR.: AP6000028

precise determination of the position of two surfaces. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

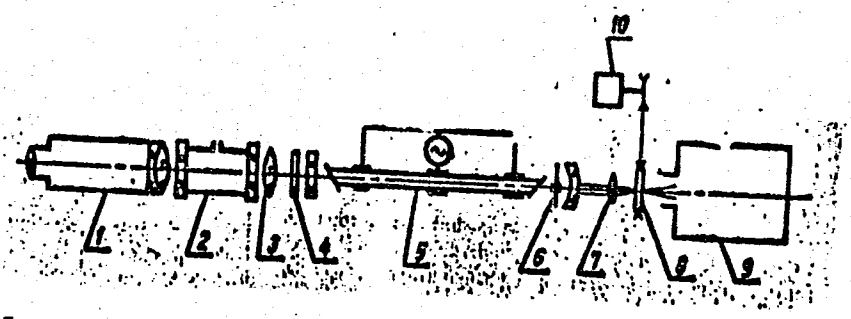


Fig. 1. Laser measuring device. 1-viewing instrument; 2-Fabry-Perot etalon; 3-lens; 4-plate; 5-laser tube; 6-diaphragm; 7-capacitor; 8-mat finish plate; 9-interferometer; 10-motor

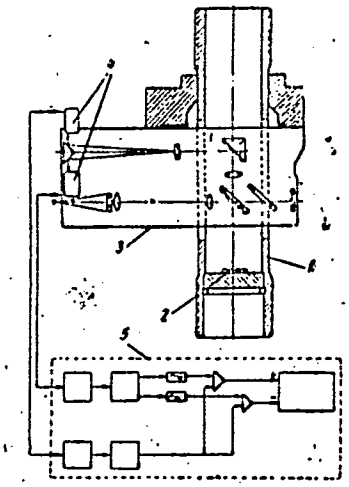
card 2/3

TABLE 1

Gage block, mm	Deviation from the parallel, micron	
	control measurements	laser measurements
1000	0.17	0.17
800	0.18	0.20
600	0.04	0.06

SUB CODE: 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 004

ACC NR: AP6025642



1—elastic element; 2—mirror; 3—interferometer; 4—photomultiplier; 5—registration unit

SUB CODE: 13, 20, 14, 09/ SUBM DATE: 24Sep63

Card 2/2

KORONKIEWICZ, J.

Construction of combustion chambers and its influence on the functioning of high-pressure engines. Pt. 1. (To be contd.) P. 142. (TECHNIKA MOTORYZACYJNA, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

KORONKIEWICZ, J.

Construction of combustion chambers and its influence on the functioning of high-pressure engines. Pt. 2. (Conclusion) p. 184. (TECHNIKA MOTORYZACYJNA, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

KORONKIEWICZ, J.

Methods of comparing operative properties of high-pressure motors. Pt. 2

p. 344
Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1955
TECHNIKA MOTORYZACYJNA
Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3
March 1956

KORONNOVA, V.A., inzh.

Improvement of chemical water purification equipment. Energetik 13 no.8:11-12 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KORONNYY, A.B.

Fast staining of bacteria by Gram's and simple methods. Lab. delo 5 no.1:56-57 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Voroneshskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.
(STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY)
(BACTERIOLOGY--TECHNIQUE)

KORONNYY, A. V.

KORONNYY, A. V.: Foot and mouth disease of domestic animals and the measures of the fight against it. Tula. Oblast Book Publishing House, 1952. 16 pages. Free. 4,000 copies.

SO: Veterinariya; 30; (3); March 1953; Uncl. TABCON

KORONNYY, A. V.:

"Foot and mouth disease and the fight against it." Tula Oblast Publishing House, 1952. 43 pages with illustrations, price 60 kopeks, 3,000 copies (Kolkhoznik's Library).

SO: Veterinariya 26(5). May 1953.

KORONNYY, A.V.

PA 241T26

USSR/Medicine - Infectious Diseases Jan 53

"The Biology of B. anthracis in the Soil," A. Koronnyy, Tula Oblast Vet-Bacteriol Lab

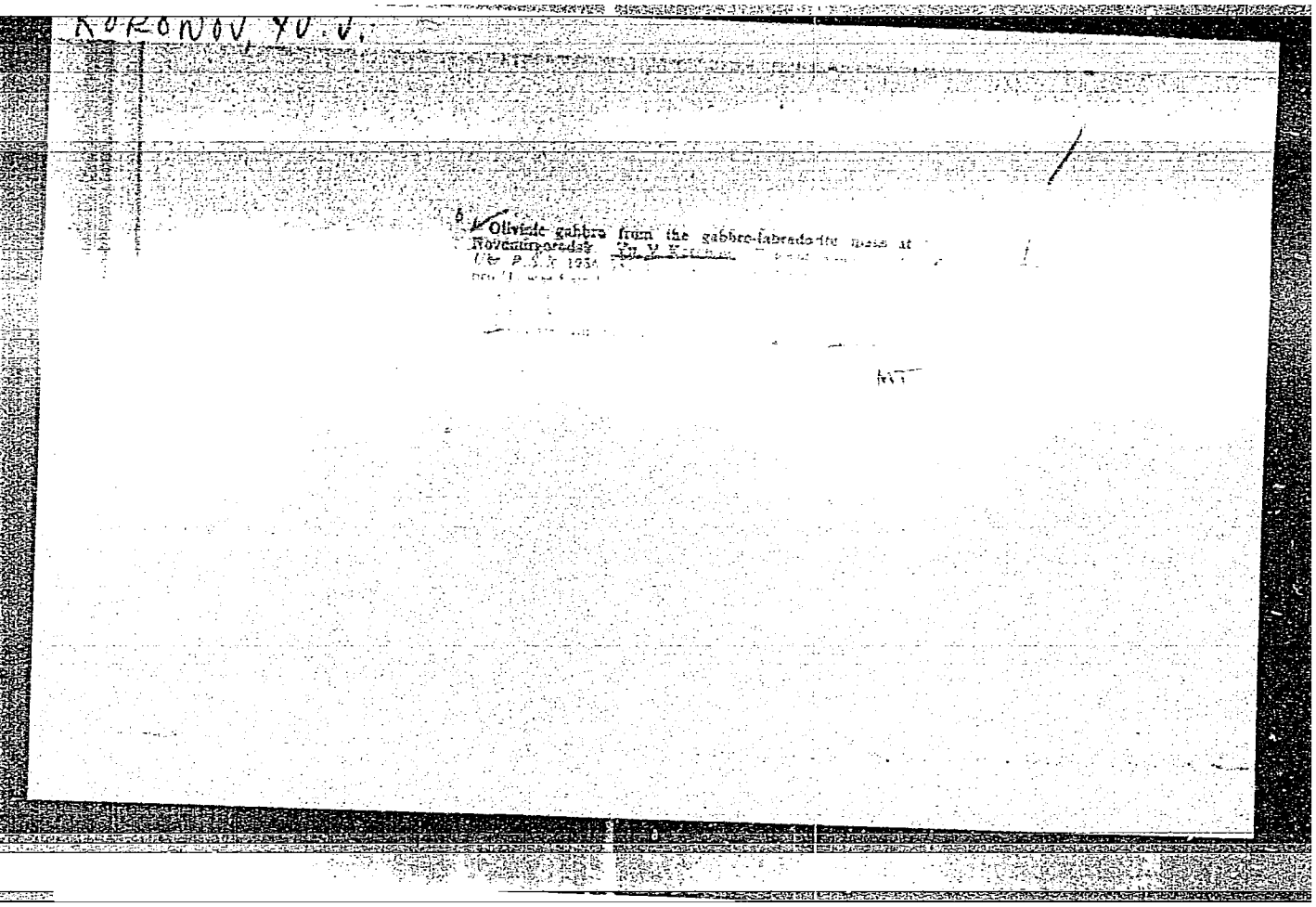
"Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol" No 1, p 81

Studied the possibility that B. anthracis (I) may live in the soil. Found that it lives and multiplies in sterile black soil, and that it stands up to 100 reseedings in this medium. In soils which are poorer in humus than black soil, I multiplies less intensively. At a depth of more 1-1.5 cm, cultures of I dissociate and I changes into an S-form. Because of the antagonistic

241T26

action exerted by the soil microflora, it is difficult to isolate a culture of I which has been seeded into non-sterile soil.

241T26



KORONOV Yu. V.

6. Olivide gabbro from the gabbro-labradorite mass at

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T
Physiology of Work and Sport

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27152

Author : Koronovskiy, V.N.

Inst : Academy of Pedagogic Sciences RSFSR

Title : Observations on Young Cyclists.

Orig Pub : Izv. Akad. ped. nauk RSFSR, 1958, vyp. 93, 217-232

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824820018-8

KORONOVSKIY, N.V.; MILANOVSKIY, Ye.Ye.

Recent data on the geology and the history of the formation of the Elbrus volcanoes. Inform.sbor. o rab. Geog. fak. Mosk. gos. un. po Mezhdunar. geofiz. godu no.2:23-72 '58. (MIRA 15:10)
(Elbrus, Mount—Volcanoes)

AUTHORS: Koronovskiy, N.V., Milanovskiy, Ye.Ye. SOV-5-59-2-30/43

TITLE: The Structure and History of the Formation of the Elbrus Volcano (Stroyeniye i istoriya formirovaniya vulkana El'brus)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody - Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 2, pp 154-155 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of geological-geomorphological research work done by an expedition of the MGU to the Caucasus, the author gives an analysis of the structure and history of the formation of the Elbrus volcano with special regard to the different-age lava and the age and origin of the chief surface elements of the volcano.

1. Volcanoes—Geology 2. Volcanoes—History

Card 1/1

KORONOVSKIY, N.V.

Upper Quaternary volcanic activity in the western Elbrus region.
Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 34 no.4:159 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Elbrus, Mount--Volcnaoes)

VOSKRESENSKAYA, N.T.; KORONOVSKIY, N.V.; TITKOVA, N.F.; SHULYAKOVSKAYA, N.S.

Alkali elements and thallium in effusive rocks of the Northern Caucasus and their petrogenetic significance. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 15 no.4:21-28 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Caucasus, Northern—Rocks, Igneous)

KORONOVSKIY, N.V.; MILANOVSKIY, Ye.Ye.

Origin of the Tuybele Ridge in the Baksan Valley (central Caucasus). Vest. mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 15 no. 5:69-78 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy geologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Tuybele Ridge)

MILANOVSKIY, Ye. Ye.; KORONOVSKIY, N.V.

Geological structure and the history of the formation of the Elbrus volcano. Trudy VAGT no.6:92-127 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Elbrus volcano—Geology)

MILANOVSKIY, Ye.Ye.; KORONOVSKIY, N.V.

Recent data on the oldest developmental stages of the Elbrus Volcano. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.2:433-436 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Elbrus, Mount--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KORONOVSKIY, N.V.; MILANOVSKIY, Ye.Ye.

Upper Quaternary explosion centers in the Dar'yal Gorge of the Terek River (central Caucasus). Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.3:690-693 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Dar'yal Gorge--Breccia)

[redacted], Ye.Ye.; KORONOVSKIY, N.V.

"Tuff lavas" and allied formations of the central Caucasus.
Trudy Lab. vulk. no.20:72-89 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Caucasus--Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

KORONOVSKIY, N.V.; RUDAKOV, L.M.

Age of the last eruptions of Mount Elbrus. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 5 no.8:133-135 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Elbrus, Mount--Volcanoes)

KORONOVSKIY, N.V.

Some characteristics of methods studying recent volcanic formations in the central Caucasus. Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.56:12-24 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Caucasus--Volcanoes)

MILANOVSKIY, Ye.Ye.; KORONOVSKIY, N.V.

Ignimbrite-tuff lava formation and the structure of the Alpine belt in southwestern Eurasia. Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.2:38-53 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.

MILANOVSKIY, Ye.Ye.; KORONOVSKIY, N.V.

Pliocene-Quaternary formations and recent tectonics of the Greater Caucasus and in the zone of the Georgian Military Road. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 39 no.6:57-86 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KORONOWSKI, R.

3

526.52/.53

Koronowski R. Influence in Triangulation of Diagonal Observations on the Accuracy of Determining Coordinates.

„Wpływ obserwacji przekątnych w sieciach triangulacyjnych na dokładność wyznaczenia współrzędnych", Przegląd Geodezyjny, No. 8, 1953, pp. 222—226, No. 9, 1953, pp. 257—259, 15 figs., 4 tabs.

Survey of the influence exerted by diagonal observations in triangulations as revealed by the method of least squares. The author reviews this problem on an example of a central system and geodetic quadrangle, and comes to the conclusion that the geometrical quality of diagonal observations should determine whether they are to be used for compensation. It is generally of advantage to use diagonal sight lines, since: 1) there is, in the case of a greater number of observations, a greater probability of the occurrence of accidental errors, to which the Gauss law of errors is applicable; 2) such sight lines have, if correctly arranged, a beneficial effect on the geometrical value of the net. The author emphasises the necessity of paying careful attention to the shape of the triangulation net design, as this has a decisive bearing on the accuracy of results.

KORONOWSKI, R.

Arithmometer for trigonometric calculations, p. 46. (PRZEGLAD GEODEZYJNY, Warszawa, Vol. 11, no. 2, Feb. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jan.1955, Uncl.

KORONOWSKI, R.

Methods of calculation surface from coordinates. p. 317.
Vol 11, no. 9, Sept. 1955. PRZEGLAD GEODEZYJNY. Warsaw, Poland.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

KORONOWSKI, R.

The role of young people in the activities of the Association of Polish Geodesists.

P. 82 (PRZEGLAD GEODEZYJNY) Poland, Vol. 13, No. 2, Feb. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of European Accessions (AMEI) Vol. 6, No. 11, November 1957

BOKUN, Jerzy; KORONOWSKI, Ryszard; LESNIOK, Henryk; RADECKI, Julian

Review of the achievements of geodetic sciences during the 20-year period of the Polish People's Republic. Geod i kart 13 no. 3:183-208 '64.

KORONOWSKI, Ryszard

Problem of density and dislocation of bases and Laplace azimuths in triangulation networks. Geod i kart 10 no.2:93-118 '61.

KORONOWSKI, Ryszard

Precision formulas of elements of a straight linear chain of isosceles triangles (equilateral included) under azimuthal conditions and simplified method of precise observation adjustments in a discrete chain of triangles under azimuthal condition. Geod i kart 9 no.2:134-137 '60.

1. Katedra Rachunku Wyrownawczego i Obliczen Geodezyjnych, Politechnika, Warszawa.

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No. 90750

Author : Krasil'nikov, N. A.; Koronyako, A. I.; Meksina, M. M.; Valedinskaya, L. K.; Veselov, N. M.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Culture of Actinomycetes No. III - Act. luridus Nov. Sp. - Which Forms the Antiviral Antibiotic, "Luridin"

Orig Pub : Not given

Abstract : A new species of actinomycetes, called Actinomyces luridus, strain III (1), is described which, according to its physiological properties, character of growth, and shape of colony, does not differ from Act. fradiae but yields a new antiviral antibiotic, luridin. According to the biochemical properties I is related to group II of the yellowish-orange actinomycetes. The cultural fluid

Card 1/2

S/124/62/000/005/034/048
D251/D308

AUTHOR: Korop, B.P.

TITLE: The recording of the velocity of a liquid by electrical means

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 5, 1962, 134, abstract 5B874 (V sb. Novyye metody izmereniy i pribory dlya gidravlich. issled., M., AN SSSR, 1961, 65-70)

TEXT: Descriptions are given of the construction, circuit schemes and principles of actions of two devices. The electro-mechanical hydro-speedometer is based on application of a propeller sensor, on the shaft of which is situated a current-direction switch. The signal of the variable current, obtained on egress from the switch is amplified and sets in rotation a synchronic motor with a rev.-counter. The device for measuring the velocity of a flow of liquid consists of a small sphere fixed on the end of a lever and placed in the stream of the current. The lever permits the sphere to undergo small displacements in three dimensions, while each displacement changes the distance between four pairs of electrodes in the 'elec-

Card 1/2

The recording of the velocity of ...

trolyte solution with predominant electron conductivity'. The immobile electrodes are connected in a bridge-scheme such that each displacement sends an unbalance signal into one of three telemetric channels. The bridge is fed with current of frequency 10 - 14 kc/sec. The apparatus serves for the measuring of constant and pulsational components of velocity of the flow in three dimensions. The velocity of a pulsation is perceptible up to a frequency of 1 kc/s. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 2/2

40305

S/194/62/000/006/041/232
D295/D308

26.2260

AUTHOR: Korop, B.P.

TITLE: Recording the velocity of motion of liquid by electric methods

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-2-80 sh (V sb. Novyye metody izmereniy i pribory dlya gidravlich. issled.' M., AN SSSR, 1961, 65-70)

TEXT: Various instruments for determining the velocity of motion of a liquid are described. The electro-mechanical hydrospirometer is based on the principle of converting a direct current to an alternating one of frequency proportional to the velocity of rotation of a turbine. The conversion is carried out in a mechanical converter which is coaxial with the measuring turbine and uses water as a conductor for decreasing current pulsation. The alternating voltage from the converter is applied to a push-pull amplifier with transformer output. The output feeds a synchronous motor which is connected to an ordinary magnetic tachometer with a scale graduated in

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values of flow velocity. The accuracy of the readings depends on the modulus error of the torque spring of the tachometer; it varies within 1 - 2 %. An instrument for the measurement of flow velocity of a liquid enables the pulsation component to be recorded by an oscillograph. Its operation is based on introducing in the flow a pick-up reproducing the kinetic energy of current. The (electrolytic) velocity pick-up consists of a differential pair of contacts, the central of which is mobile and is connected by means of an elastic rod to a reproducing element-sphere. The displacement of the reproducing element involves a variation of the thickness of the electrolyte layer, which causes a variation of the contact gaps and hence unbalance of the bridge in which the pick-up is connected. The unbalance voltage is applied via a transformer to a phase-sensitive detector and then to a T-shaped pass-band filter. The filtered current is measured by a milliammeter having a suitably calibrated scale. The loop of an oscillograph is connected in series with the milliammeter. With a sphere of 3 mm diameter the pick-up covers a range of velocities 0 - 3 m/sec.; the measurement accuracy is 2.5 - 3 %. The operation of a 3 component analyzer of liquid flow velocity is based on introducing in the flow a pick-up which

Card 2/3

41904

S/263/62/000/019/004/004
I007/I207

26.2191

AUTHOR: Korop, B.P.

TITLE: On the recording of liquid-flow velocity by electrical methods

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 19, 1962, 35, abstract 32.19.246 (In collection: Novyye metody izmereniy i pribory dlya gidravlich.issled. M., AN SSSR, 1961, 65-70)

TEXT: Devices are described for measuring the average and fluctuating velocities of liquids. The pickup of the device for measuring average velocity is a hydrometric vane-type flow-meter; its rotational speed is determined from the frequency of the alternating current induced in the stator of the d.c. converter, whose rotor, having the shape of two half-cylinders, is mounted on the axis of the vane-type flow-meter. Current-carrying electrodes are replaced by a thin liquid layer inserted between the rotor and the stator lamellas; as a result, the shape of the electric-current curve tends to be of the sinusoidal shape. The a.c. signal is fed through a push-pull amplifier coupled through the

Card 1/3

transformer imput to the synchronous motor, whose rotational speed is measured with a magnetic tachometer. The rotation angle of the tachometer pointer is proportional to the liquid's velocity. In view of a certain inertia of the flow transducer, the above device records average flow-velocities. Measurement of fluctuating velocity is achieved by recording the liquid head (pressure); in this case a ball fastened to an elastic rod serves as the flow transducer. Conversion of ball vibrations into electric signals occurs in an electrolytic cell connected to the arm of an a.c. bridge. The measuring range for velocities can be varied by changing the ball diameter or the feeding voltage of the bridge. From the bridge output the signal is fed through a phase-sensitive detector and a T -shaped filter to the loop oscilloscope. Optical recording of the velocity is effected through a milliammeter. The device permits velocity measurements in aerated streams, taking into account the sign of velocity changes, and records of pulse frequencies of up to 500 cps. The measurement error is ~3%. The three-component flow-velocity analyzer works on an analogous principle; it is

Card 2/3

L 25610-65 EED(b)-3/EWT(1)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pae-2 IJP(c) RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5003788 S/0029/64/000/007/0032/0036

AUTHORS: Zakharov, V.; Koron, P.; Skryagin, L.; Fedchenko, V.; Il'in, D.; Massayev, K.; Strelkov, V.

35
24
B

TITLE: From aqualung to sport submarine

SOURCE: Tekhnika - molodezhi, no. 7, 1964, 32-36

TOPIC TAGS: submarine photography, aqualung, swimming, underwater equipment

ABSTRACT: Underwater sporting equipment which can be handcrafted is reported on in this collection of articles. To record underwater scenes, a metal waterproof case has been designed, intended for use with the motion picture camera "Kiev-16." A waterproof flash lamp "EV-5" has been developed which is effective under water up to distances of 0.5 m. It uses two flashlight batteries and has a power of 40 w. Several units can be linked by a synchronizing circuit which fires all lamps when the first lamp flashes. To assist in underwater navigation, a "submerged pilot" has been developed which contains a compass and a log. The log is a four-bladed aluminum 120-mm diameter propeller which turns 300-400 rev in 100 m of path. The blades are set at $\sim 45^{\circ}$ to the direction of motion and can be twisted slightly

Card 1/3

for precise calibration of the instrument. Since a swimmer cannot travel much faster than 2.8 km/h, submerged transportation has been developed. The simplest device for underwater travel is a sled towed by a launch, provided with hand controls for depth regulations. A new underwater plastic glider[15] with narrow wings measures 3.5 x 2.4 x 0.8 m. It reaches a speed of 15 km/h when towed, is controlled by horizontal rudders and heeling rudders, and is steered by a rudder on the keel. A device called an aquaped carries bicycle-type pedal gear which turns a screw propeller. The driver, strapped to a saddle, can reach a speed of 5.2 km/h. A more elaborate device called a "submarine scooter," is strapped to the back of a swimmer wearing an aqualung, or is held before him by hand grips. The body is made in two plastic sections covered by thin layers of wood and iron. One compartment contains a 72-amp-h, 24-v storage battery. The other compartment contains the small 350-700-w electric motor and reducing gears. A shaft leads from the rear of this compartment to the screw which can drive it at 10 km/h. The most sophisticated device is the sporting submarine, either the "dry" or the "wet" type. In the "wet" type the submarine is flooded, and the sportsmen wear aqualungs. A one- or two-man type, with an airplane-like cabin, is powered by either a bicycle-type pedal (one man - 5.5 km/h, two man - 9 km/h) or by a 1-hp electric motor (15 km/h). Such a submarine may operate at depths of up to 50 m. A model of the "dry" type

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ACCESSION NR: AP5003788

(hermetically sealed) called the "Mermaid," is still in the "dream" stage. It would have a steel hull 4.6 m long and 1.5 m wide and would weigh 1125 kg. A glass conning tower would provide 360-degree visibility. Speeds of 12 km/h would be possible from a 2-hp electric motor supplied by lead storage batteries. The Mermaid could make 24-km trips, and its air supply would be sufficient for 24 hours. The craft would be well supplied with safety features (including compressed gas for emergency surfacing) and with provisions for the sportsman to be able to abandon a disabled submarine. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PH, ES

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

16.3400 S/020/60/132/04/06/064

AUTHOR: Korop, V.F.

TITLE: Converse Problem of Scattering for Equations With Singularity

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 4, pp. 754-757

TEXT: The author considers the boundary value problem

(1) $$y'' + \left[V(x) + \frac{n(n+1)}{x^2}\right] y + \lambda^2 y = 0, \quad 0 < x < \infty,$$

$$y(0) = 0 \text{ for } n = 0,1,2,\ldots.$$

(2) $$W\left[y_1(x)y(x)\right]_{x=0} = (y_1 y' - y_1' y)_{x=0} = 0 \text{ for } n = -1.$$

Here $y_1(x)$ is a solution of (1) with $n = -1$, $\lambda = 0$. $V(x)$ is real and

(3) $$\int_0^\infty x^{1+\theta} |V(x)| dx < \infty, \quad -\alpha < \theta < \alpha.$$

The problem (1) - (2) is called regular for $n = -1, 0$, and sigular else. On the positive semiaxis $\lambda^2 > 0$ the regular problem has a continuous spectrum and finitely many negative eigennumbers $\lambda_k^2 < 0$ $(k = 1,2,\ldots,p)$.

Converse Problem of Scattering for Equations With Singularity S/020/60/132/04/06/064

These are solutions with the asymptotic behavior (for $x \to \infty$):

$$(4) \qquad u(x, \lambda) \sim e^{i\lambda x} + (-1)^{n+1} s(-\lambda) e^{-i\lambda x} \quad (\lambda^2 > 0)$$

$$u(x, \lambda_k) \sim M_k e^{-|\lambda k| x},$$

where M are positive numbers, $s(\lambda)$ - scattering function, $|s(\lambda)| = 1$, $s(-\lambda)s(\lambda) = 1$, $-\infty < \lambda < \infty$. Besides, in the singular case it is possible $u(x, \lambda_p) \sim M_p x^{-n}$, $\lambda_p = 0$. The terms $s(\lambda)$, λ_k, M_k are called scattering data.

Theorem: In order that the function $s(\lambda)$, $|s(\lambda)| = 1$, $s(-\lambda)s(\lambda) = 1$ and the numbers $\lambda_k^2 < 0$, $M_k > 0$ ($k = 1, 2, \ldots p$) are scattering data of a regular problem ($u = -1$ or 0) with the potential V which satisfies (3), it is necessary and sufficient that 1) there exists the function

$$(5) \qquad f_s(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [1 - s(\lambda)] e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda$$

and belongs to $L(-\infty, \infty)$; for $x > 0$ there exists $f_s'(x)$ and $x^{1+\theta} f_s'(x) \in L(0, \infty)$

Card 2/4

holds for $-\alpha < \theta < \alpha$; 2) the number of eigennumbers is $p = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\eta(0) - \eta(\infty)\right] + \frac{(-1)^n}{4}\left[s(0)-1\right]$, where $\eta(\lambda) = \arg s(\lambda)$.

Theorem 2: In order that the function $s(\lambda)$, $|s(\lambda)| = 1$, $s(-\lambda)s(\lambda) = 1$ and the numbers $\lambda_1^2 < \lambda_2^2 < \ldots < \lambda_p^2 \leq 0$, $M_k > 0$ $(k=1,2,\ldots,p)$ are data of a problem with $n \geq 1$ and a potential $V(x)$ which satisfies (3), it is necessary and sufficient that the condition 1) of theorem 2 is satisfied and that 2) the number of eigennumbers is

$$p = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\eta(0) - \eta(\infty)\right], \tag{6}$$

where $\eta(\lambda) = \arg s(\lambda)$; 3) $s(0) = 1$.

ACC NR: AT6033083 SOURCE CODE: UR/2582/66/000/016/0115/0122

AUTHOR: Korop, V. F. (Khar'kov); Kropivnyy, A. P. (Khar'kov)

ORG: none

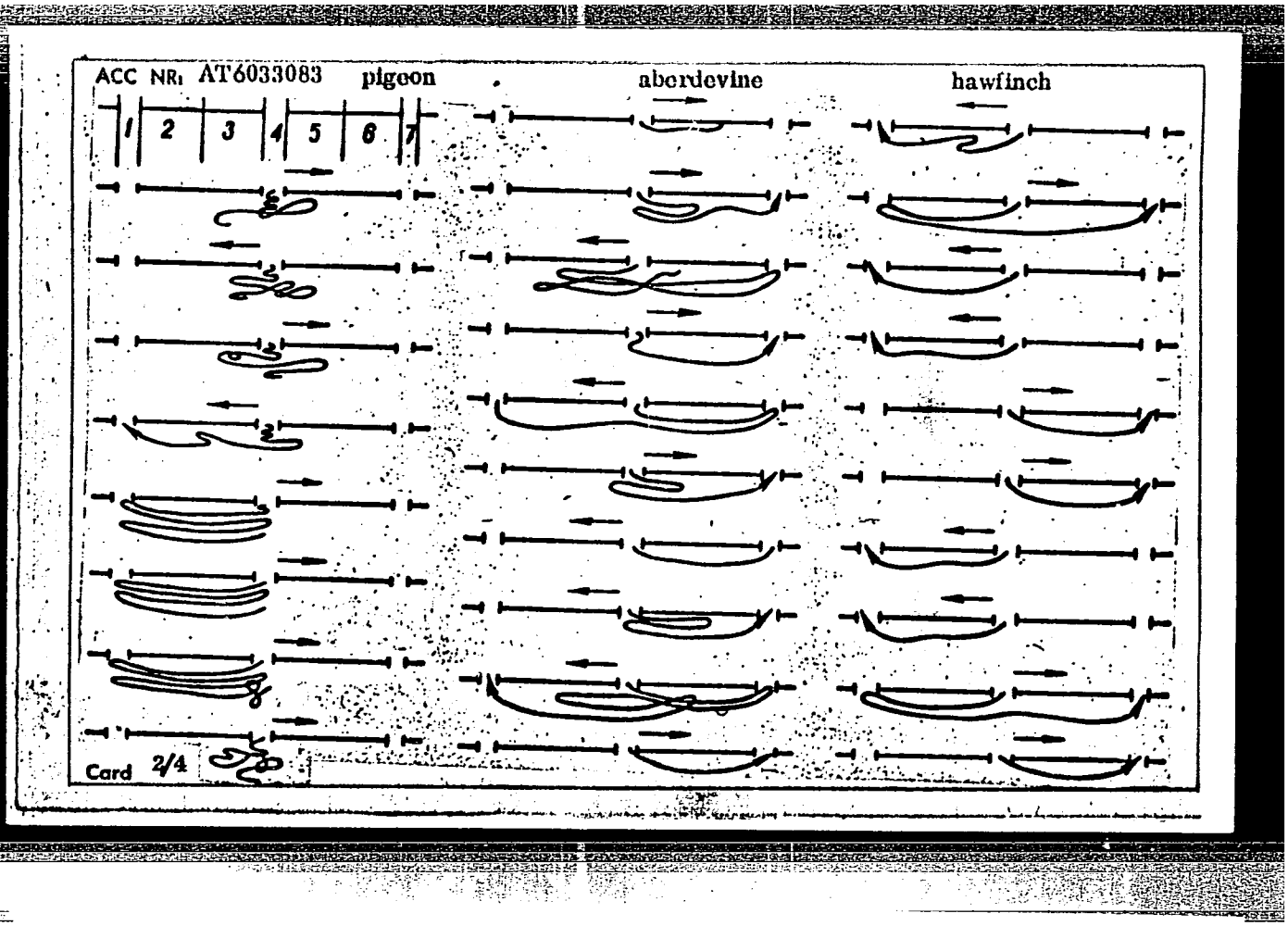
TITLE: On a stochastic learning model in which an allowance is made for the extrapolation response

SOURCE: Problemy kibernetiki, no. 16, Moscow, 1966, 115-122

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, mathematic model, information theory, mathematic operator, CONDITIONED REFLEX, BEHAVIOR PATTERN

ABSTRACT: This represents the first ever attempt to construct a mathematical model of animal behavior which takes into account not only reflex responses but also the extrapolation response. The model is based on the findings of screen experiments (Fig. 1) in which animals (pigeons, aberdevines, hawfinches) were offered food via central slit (4), after which the receptacle with food would move either to the right or to the left, disappearing from the animal's field of view, in order to test the animal's ability to extrapolate the direction in which the receptacle would move and to accordingly move in the same direction so as to obtain the

Card 1/4



food. The constructed model is one-dimensional (movement along the screen) and discrete in time. The screen is divided into seven zones and the events are considered only at the time instant $t_j = j\tau$ where τ is a constant time interval, and we are interested only in the identity of the zone in which the animal happens to be present at a given time instant. Thus, the trajectory of the animal's movement is described by the numerical sequence of zones. For example, the sequence

4 5 6 5 4 4 3 2 1

shows that at the time instant $t_0 = 0$ the animal was in zone 4; at the time $t_1 = \tau$, in zone 5, and so on. The animal's movement is governed by the set of numbers

$$p_{ik} > 0 \quad (i, k = 1, 2, \ldots, 7), \quad \sum_{k=1}^{7} p_{ik} = 1 \quad (i = 1, 2, \ldots, 7),$$

which change in time. p_{ik} is the probability that the animal present in the zone i desires to enter zone k. If this probability is realized, we say that event A_{ik} has taken place. Thus, $p_{ik} = P\{A_{ik}\}$. In the course of solving the problem, the animal receives outside information on food, which leads to a change in p_{ik}. In the model p_{ik} is processed with the aid of linear operators dependent on five parameters: degree of establishment of conditioned reflex responses; degree of extinction of these responses; damping rate of probability shift; initial

ACC NR: AT6033083

power of extrapolation response; initial power of residual desire. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 6 formulas, 3 models.

SUB CODE: 06, 12/ SUBM DATE: 15Mar65

Card 4/4

31097
S/199/61/002/005/001/006
B112/B138

16.3400

AUTHOR: Korop, V. F.

TITLE: The inverse problem of scattering theory for equations with a singularity

PERIODICAL: Sibirskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, v. 2, no. 5, 1961, 672 - 693

TEXT: The author shows that the boundary problem

$$y'' - (v(x) + n(n+1)/x^2)y + \lambda^2 y = 0, \qquad (1)$$

$$y(0) = 0 \text{ for } n \neq -1, \ (hy' - h'y)\Big|_{x=0} = 0 \text{ for } n = -1, \qquad (2)$$

where $h(x)$ is a certain solution of (1) for $n = -1$ and $\lambda = 0$, has solutions $u(x,\lambda)$ with the following asymptotic ($x \to \infty$) behavior:

$$u(x,\lambda) \sim e^{i\lambda x} + (-1)^{n+1} s(-\lambda) e^{-i\lambda x} \qquad (\lambda^2 > 0),$$

$$u(x,\lambda_k) \sim M_k e^{-|\lambda_k| x} \qquad (\lambda_k \neq 0),$$

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31097
S/199/61/002/005/001/006
B112/B138

The inverse problem of...

$$u(x,\lambda_k) \sim M_k x^{-n} \qquad (\lambda_k = 0).$$

The scattering function $s(\lambda)$ ($|s(\lambda)| = 1$, $s(-\lambda)s(\lambda) = 1$), the eigenvalues λ_k and the bounds M_k constitute a given "scattering". The author solves the inverse problem to find a potential $v(x)$ for a given scattering. An explicit method of determining the potential is given. Agranovich Z. S. and Marchenko V. A. (Obratnaya zadacha teorii rasseyaniya, Izd. Khar'kovskogo un-ta, Khar'kov, 1961), Agranovich Z. S. and Marchenko V. A. (Doklady Ak. nauk SSSR, 113, No. 5 (1957), 951 - 954., 118, No. 6 (1958), 1055 - 1058.), and Kreyn M. G. (Doklady Ak. nauk SSSR, 113, No. 5 (1957), 970 - 973.) are referred to. There are 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1960

Card 2/2

KOROP, V.F., inzh.; YAKUBOVICH, D.V., inzh.

Plugging holes in rock salt at the Solotvin Mine. Shakht. stroi. 8 no.6:24-26 Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Solotvinskiy solerudnik (for Korop). 2. TsNIIgorosusheniye (for Yakubovich).

KOROPACHINSKIY, I. Yu

"The problem of the value of sowing cover crops on the forest-raising areas of Siberia (Krasnodarsk forest steppe)." Acad Sci USSR. Far East Affiliate imeni V.L. Komarov, Vladivostok, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Science.)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

TIKHOMIROV, Boris Nikolayevich; KOROPACHINSKIY, Igor' Yur'yevich; FALALEYEV, Eduard Nikolayevich; DVORNIKOV, P.P., red.; SVETLAYEVA, A.S., red. izd-va; LOBANKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

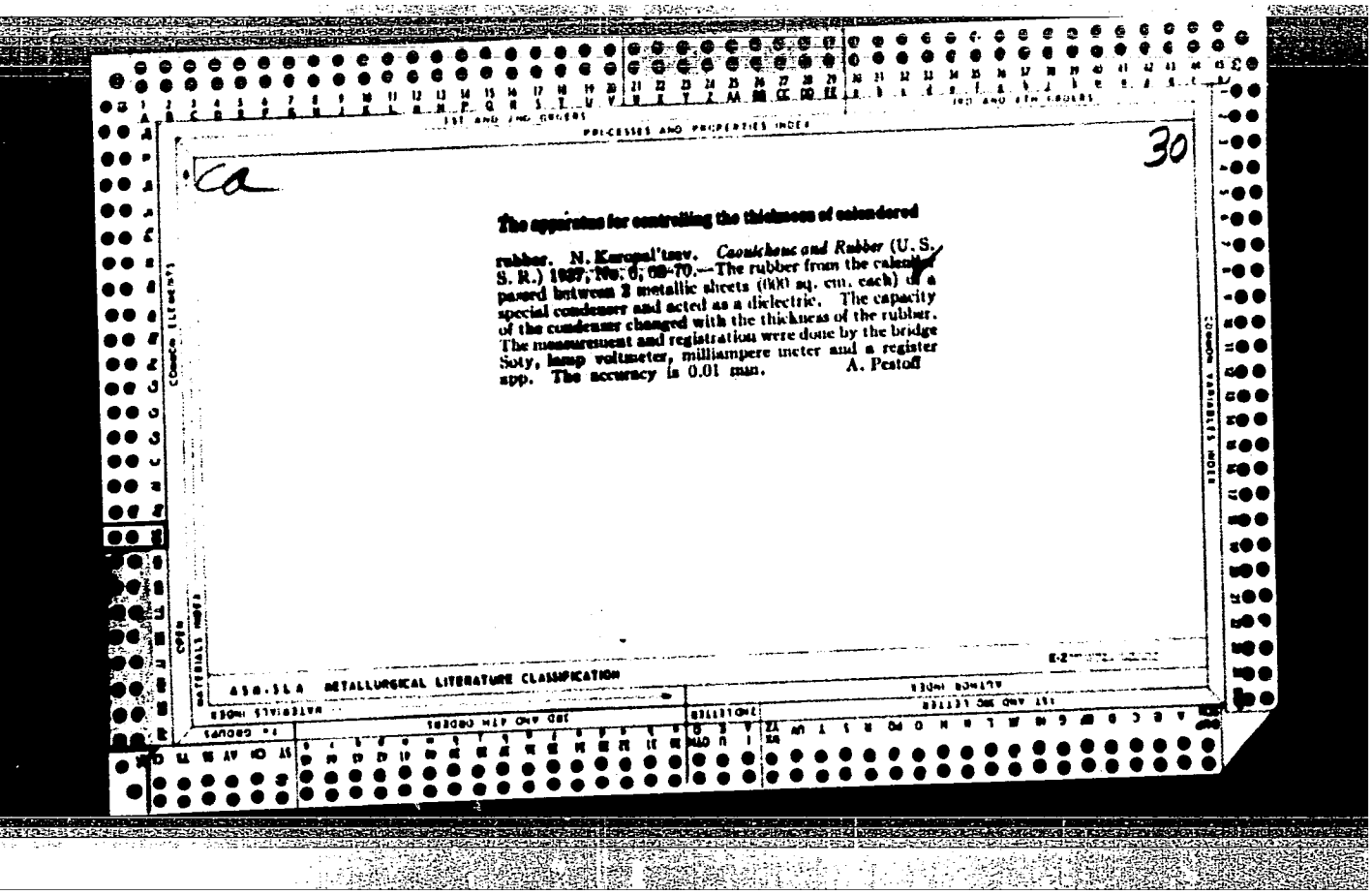
[Larch forests of Siberia and the Far East] Listvennichnye lesa Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 163 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Siberia--Larch)

KOROPACHINSKIY, I.Yu.

New data on the birch Betula microphylla Bge. growing in Tuva. Bot. zhur. 50 no.6:820-822 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. TSentral'nyy sibirskiy botanicheskiy sad, Novosibirsk.



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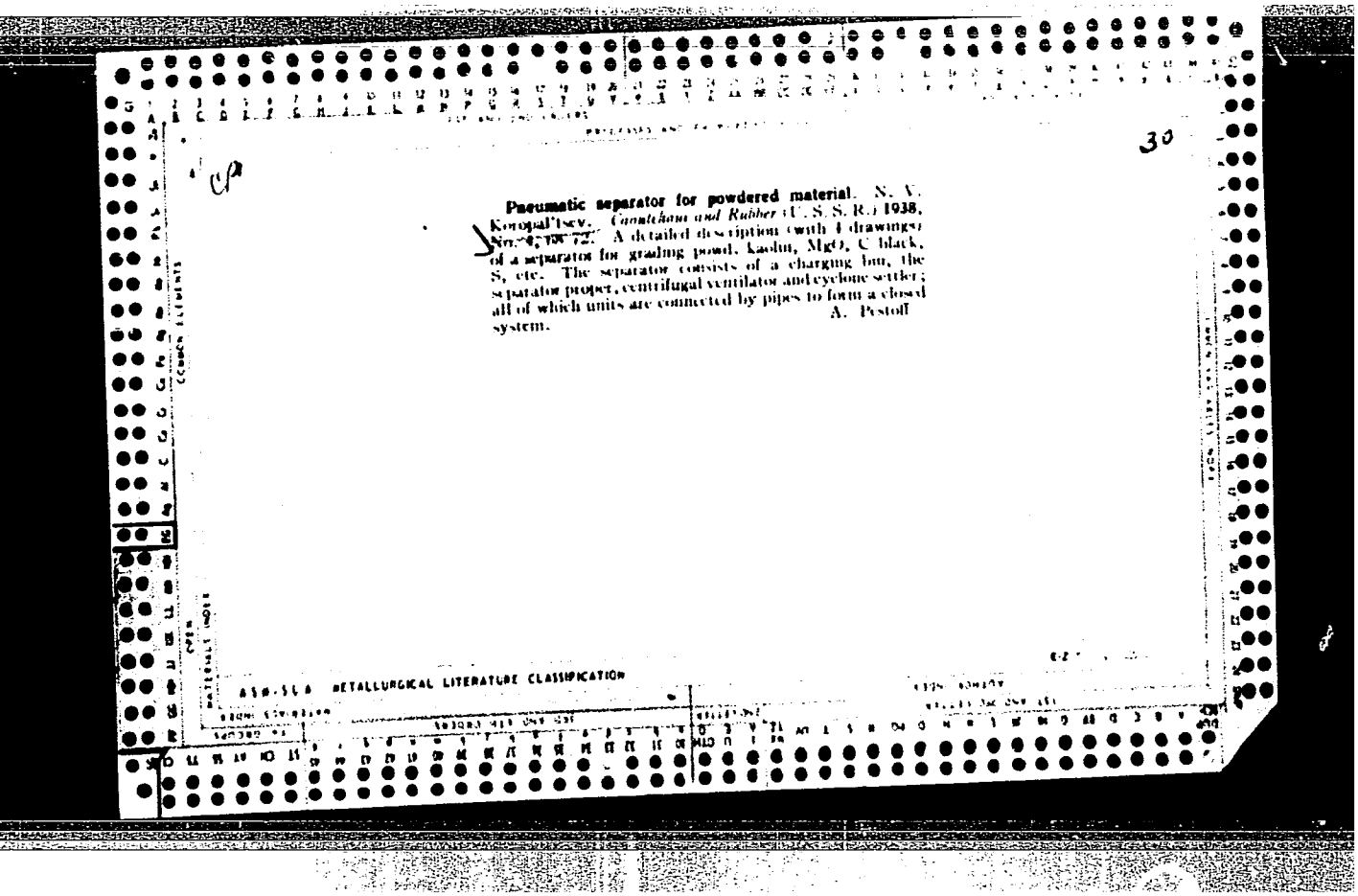
Ca

The apparatus for controlling the thickness of calendered

rubber. N. Karapal'tsev. *Caoutchouc and Rubber* (U.S.S.R.) 1937, No. 6, 68-70.—The rubber from the calender passed between 2 metallic sheets (100 sq. cm. each) of a special condenser and acted as a dielectric. The capacity of the condenser changed with the thickness of the rubber. The measurement and registration were done by the bridge Soty, lamp voltmeter, milliampere meter and a register app. The accuracy is 0.01 mm. A. Peatoff



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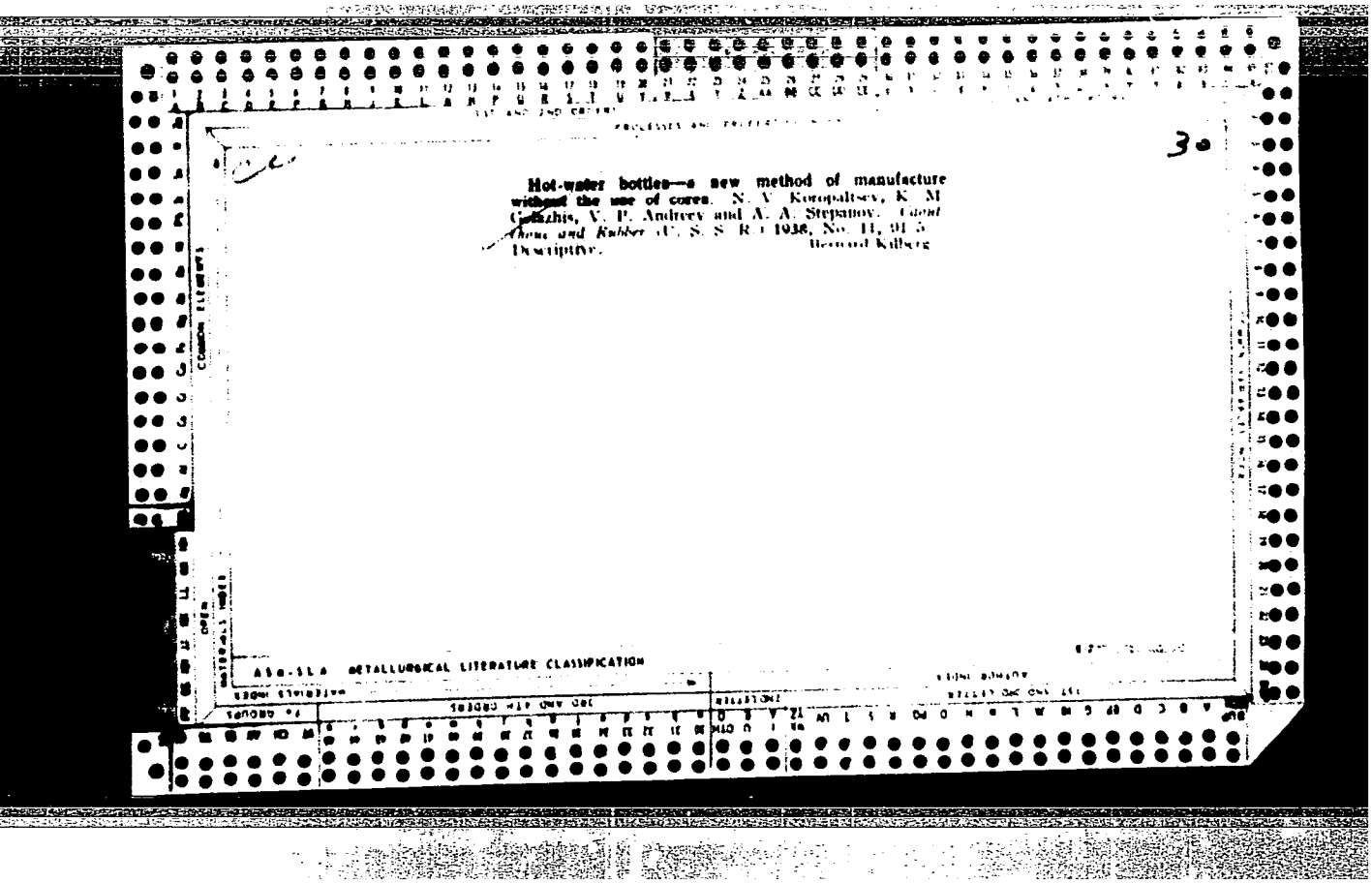
Pneumatic separator for powdered material. S. V. Konopal'tsev. *Caoutchouc and Rubber* (U.S.S.R.) 1938, No. 6, 38-42. A detailed description (with 4 drawings) of a separator for grading powd. kaolin, MgO, C black, S, etc. The separator consists of a charging bin, the separator proper, centrifugal ventilator and cyclone settler; all of which units are connected by pipes to form a closed system.

A. Pestoff

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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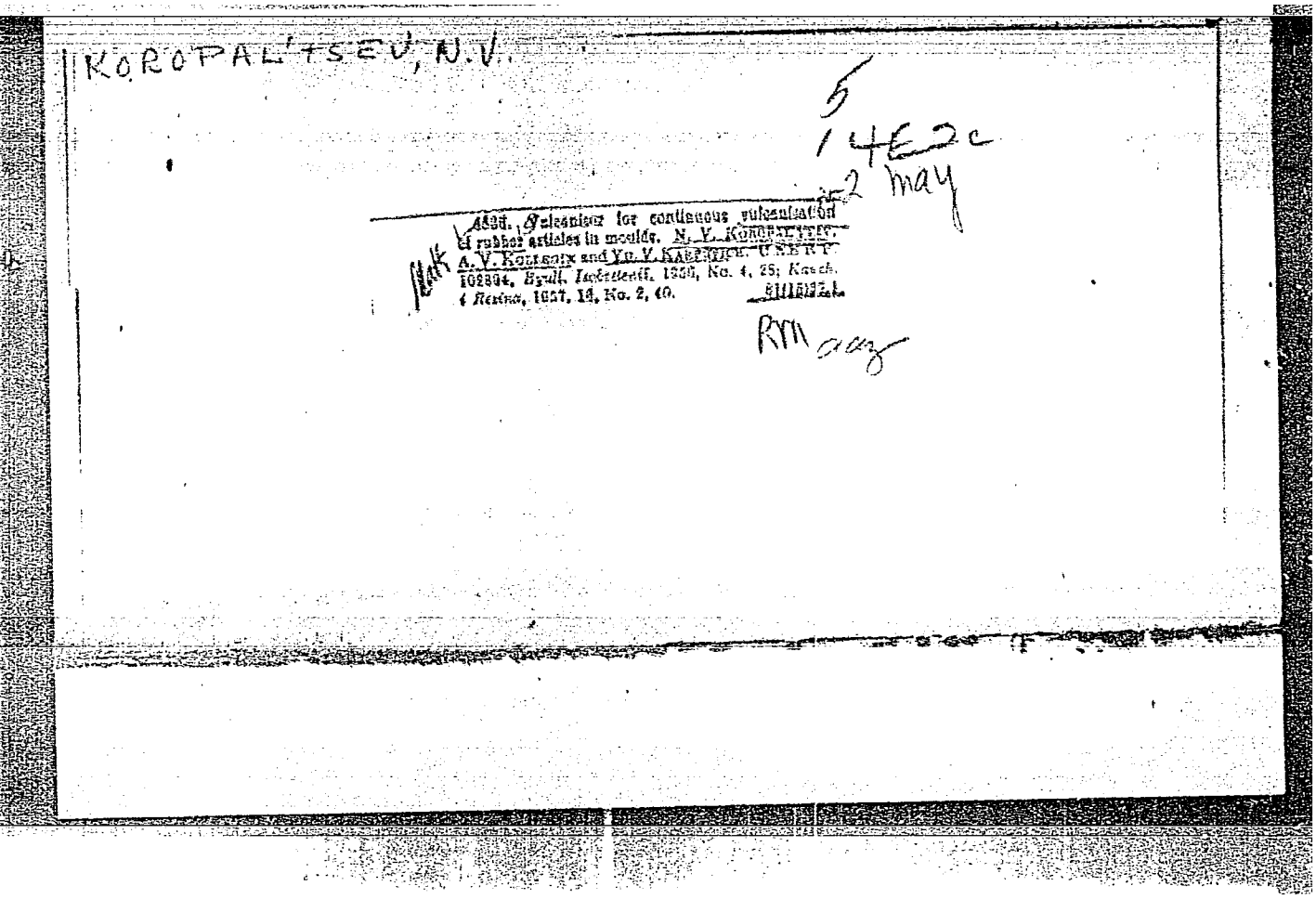
Hot-water bottles—a new method of manufacture without the use of cores. N. V. Konopaltsev, K. M. Gorbzhis, V. P. Andreev and A. A. Stepanov. *Gigiena i Sanit. and Kubber* (U. S. S. R.) 1938, No. 11, 91-5. Descriptive. Bernard Kilbert

A56-S1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KOROPAL'TSEV, N. V.

Casting under the pressure of rubber compositions Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1946. 29 p. (52-38009)

TS1892.K58



KOROPAL'TSEV, N.V.

5
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2 may

Apparatus for continuous vulcanization of rubber articles in moulds. N. V. KOROPAL'TSEV, A. V. KOVTUNOV and Yu. V. KARELIN. USSR 102804, Bull. Izobreteniĭ, 1956, No. 4, 25; Kauch. i Rezina, 1957, 14, No. 2, 40.

RM aaz

KOLLEGIN, A.V.; KOROPAL'TSEV, N.V.

Apparatus for the continuous-flow vulcanization of rubber articles. Leg.prom. 15 [i.e. 16] no.6:21-22 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Leningrad--Vulcanization)

AUTHORS: Kollegin, A. V., Koropal'tsev, N. V. 64-58-3-16/20

TITLE: Apparatus for the Continuous Vulcanization of Rubber Goods (Apparat dlya nepreryvno-potochnoy vulkanizatsii rezinovykh izdeliy)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 3, pp 58-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Caused by the necessity of the transition of the rubber-article industry to the highly productive and economically-effective production the plant mentioned in the title was developed in the course of construction of new machines by the team of the Leningrad Plant RTI (besides the author listed in the title also Yu. V. Karpovich belonged to the team) and was introduced lately to a number of other plants. Two types of apparatus were designed the one a passing-through and the other a P-shaped modification, whereby a continuously circulating hot-air flow raises the heat transfer coefficient to such an extent that the duration of the cycle is the same as with steam. For the

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two types as well as for the whole plant graphical representations are given from which it can be seen that a counter air-circulation of the hot-air takes place, whereby the radiator lies outside of the tunnel and can be heated electrically or by steam. The construction of the apparatus renders possible a change of the velocity of the chains with the moulds, of the temperature of the air, as well as the velocity of the circulating air. The moulds can be fixed or detachable whereby those for balls and disintegrators have to be cooled down to 30 to 35° C after the vulcanization as against others with a gas outlet where this is not necessary. Among other advantage of this apparatus there is also the possibility of application for a wide assortment of finished products of various forms and sizes whereby a high regime stability of the vulcanization guarantees a standardized and high quality production.
There are 3 figures.

1. Vulcanization--Equipment 2. Industrial equipment--Design

KOLLEGIN, A.V.; KOROPAL'TSEV, N.V.

Apparatus for the continuous production line vulcanization of rubber articles. Khim. prom. no.3:186-187 Ap-My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Vulcanization)

5(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3215

Koropal'tsev, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, and Yuriy Vladimirovich Karpovich

Proizvodstvo rezinovykh izdeliy metodom lit'ya pod davleniyem (Manufacturing of Public Products by Compression Molding) Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 162 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): D. G. Traber, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: Ye. Ya. Erlikh.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for workers of the rubber industry using rubberized metal parts. It may also be useful for students of schools of higher technical education studying the manufacture of rubber products.

COVERAGE: The authors review methods of compression molding of uncured compounded rubber and describe various machines and equipment used in this process. Principles and flow schemes of compression molding of uncured compounded rubber are explained, and various rubber molding presses illustrated. The flow of

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Manufacturing (Cont.)

compounded rubber is analyzed by graphs and equations. Examples of computing the compounded rubber flow are given along with designs of different types of molding presses, their various parts and fittings. Equipment used for vulcanizing rubber, such as autoclaves, boilers and apparatus of continuous vulcanization are described and illustrated as well as machines employed for extruding rubber parts and cores from molds. Devices used for controlling the molding and vulcanizing processes are reviewed and the setup of a rubber manufacturing plant is outlined. The authors emphasize numerous advantages of the compression molding method. The appendix contains regulations and instructions as to how molding presses and equipment should be operated and handled with observation of safety precautions. There are 22 references: 14 Soviet and 8 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/4

L 7986-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP5026523 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0068/0068

AUTHOR: Koropal'tsev, N. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for vulcanizing rubber products. Class 39, No. 175216

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 68

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, vulcanization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for vulcanizing rubber products in a liquid vulcanizing medium. To prevent changing the shape of the products, a vulcanizing medium consisting of two layers of nonmiscible liquids is applied. The specific gravity of one liquid is higher than that of the product, of the other liquid--the specific gravity is lower.

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 05Sep62

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.058

KOROPATNITSKAYA, O.L.; YERMULOVICH, Ya.Ye; ZELENOVA, N.B.

Morphological reactions of the peritoneum in intraperitoneal prophylactic penicillin injection. Khirurgiia 32 no.7:75-76 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. Ya.M.Voloshin) pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'tetov i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. D.M.Khayutin) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova (dir. - prof. I.Ya. Deyneka)

(PENICILLIN) (INJECTIONS, INTRAPERITONEAL)
(PERITONEUM)

KOROPATNITSKAYA, O.L.

Acute ileus and the absorption process in the intestine. Vrach. delo no.10:1071-1073 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. Ya.M. Voloshin) pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'tetov i kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. N.N. Zayko) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INTESTINES--OBSTRUCTION)

KOROPATNITSKAYA, O. L., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Sharp Ileus and the Process of Absorption From the Bowels (Clinical Laboratory Studies)," Odessa, 1959, 18 pp (Odessa State Medical Institute im N. I. Pirogov) (KL, 8-60, 119)

[redacted], A.I.; STOYANITSKAYA, Zh.Ye.; KRAVETS, Yu.V.; [redacted], A.I.

Development of the technology for the production of vitamin B_{12} feed concentrate from molasses stillage. Trudy UkrNIISP no.9:130-139 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

B-3

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75204

AUTHOR : Koropecka, H. and Koropecky, I.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Automatic Control of Liquid Composition by the Index of Refraction

ORIG. PUB. : Chem Prumysl, 8, No 12, 640-641 (1958)

ABSTRACT : A brief description is given of the principle of operation of a continuous-acting automatic refractometer, the indications of which can be either recorded or used as pulses in the control of production processes.

From authors' summary

CARD: 1/1

157

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824820018-8

S/194/62/000/010/023/084
A154/A126

AUTHORS: Koropecká, Helena, Koropecký, Igor

TITLE: An altitude converter for liquid level

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1962, 41, abstract 10-2-82u (Czech. pat., cl. 42e, 31/02; 21c, 46/50, no. 97992, January 15, 1961)

TEXT: A patent is granted for a system for maintaining the height of a liquid column, based on the servotransformation method (metod sledyashchego preobrazovaniya) and using a differential linear transformer pickup. Its ferromagnetic core is attached to a float. An inductance coil is moved by a servomotor with a screw drive along a tube containing the float. There is 1 figure.

A.K.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KOROPECKA, Helena; KOROPECKY, Igor; GEMZA, Emil

Continuous automatic viscometer. Automatizace 6 no.3:65-68 Mr '63.

1. Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Pardubice.

KOROPECKY, Igor; KOROPECKA, Helena; GEMZA, Emil; KASPAR, Jiri

Continuous measurement of the viscosity of liquids. Pt. 3.
Sbor VSChT Pardubice 1/2 145-151 '62 [publ. '63].

1. Katedra automatizace chemickych vyrob, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Pardubice.

KOROPECKA, Helena; KOROPECKY, Igor; GEMZA, Emil

Continuous measurement of the viscosity of liquids. Pt. 2.
Sbor VSChT Pardubice 1/2 131-144 '62 [publ. '63].

1. Katedra automatizace chemickych vyrob, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Pardubice.

S/194/62/000/010/023/084
A154/A126

AUTHORS: Koropecká, Helena, Koropecký, Igor

TITLE: An altitude converter for liquid level

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1962, 41, abstract 10-2-82u (Czech. pat., cl. 42e, 31/02; 21c, 46/50, no. 97992, January 15, 1961)

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A.K.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KOROPECKA, Helena; KOROPECKY, Igor; GEMZA, Emil

Continuous automatic viscometer. Automatizace 6 no.3:65-68 Mr '63.

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KOROPECKA, Helena; KOROPECKY, Igor; GEMZA, Emil

Continuous measurement of the viscosity of liquids. Pt. 2.
Sbor VSChT Pardubice 1/2 131-144 '62 [publ. '63].

1. Katedra automatizace chemickych vyrob, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Pardubice.

KOROPECKY, Igor; KOROPECKA, Helena; GEMZA, Emil; KASPAR, Jiri

Continuous measurement of the viscosity of liquids. Pt. 3. Sbor VSChT Pardubice 1/2 145-151 '62 [publ. '63].

1. Katedra automatizace chemickych vyrob, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Pardubice.

II-3

:Czechoslovakia

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75204

AUTHOR :Koropecka, H. and Koropecky, I.

INST. :Not given

TITLE :Automatic Control of Liquid Composition by the Index of Refraction

ORIG. PUB. :Chem Prumysl, 8, No 12, 640-641 (1958)

ABSTRACT :A brief description is given of the principle of operation of a continuous-acting automatic refractometer, the indications of which can be either recorded or used as pulses in the control of production processes.

From authors' summary

CARD: 1/1

KOROPENKO, V.V.

Organization of experimental-design work for developing new equipment for geological surveying. Geofiz.prib. no.8:16-35 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Geological surveys)

LERINMAN, R.M.; KOMAROVA, M.F.; DOBATKIN, V.I.; KOROPENKO, Ye.A.

Investigation of structural transformations in heat-resistant aluminum-copper alloys. Issl.po zharopr.splav. 4:41-49 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)
(Heat-resistant alloys--Metallography)
(Aluminum-copper alloys--Metallography)

L 40813-65 EWI(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EPR/I/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4
JD/WB/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5008251 S/0122/65/000/003/0034/0036

AUTHORS: Gura, G. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Koropets, A. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: Increasing the longevity of nail bearings of universal joints 17 41 B

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 3, 1965, 34-36

TOPIC TAGS: bearing, lubrication, corrosion, friction, TsIATIM lubricant

ABSTRACT: Lubricant TsIATIM-203 was tested in nail bearings as an antidote for excessive wear because of its ability to prevent corrosion, to form cohesive films, and to adhere well to the friction surfaces. Results of the experiments on using this lubricant are compared to those obtained with transmission oil. Both lubricants were tested in nail bearings on universal joints of diesel engine shafts. An actual working shaft assembly and a specially designed experimental assembly (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) were tested. The latter proved easier, cheaper, and faster to operate. In both cases bearings were filled either with transmission oil or with TsIATIM-203. Tests lasted for 24-hr periods with 3 to 5-min interruptions every 3 hours. Transmission oil loss was 25% of the original volume after 10-15 hours, while TsIATIM-203 needed to be replenished only after 35-40 hours. It was found that the life of bearings was extended by a factor of

Card 1/4 2

L 40813-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008251

0

1.5-1.7 with the latter lubricant. Performance of the bearing improved with better surface finish and more precise fits. Changes in the temperature of the bearings in operation are shown in Fig. 2 on the Enclosure. Because the surface wear is considerably reduced by TsIATIM-203, the use of this lubricant is recommended. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: FP, IE

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/4

KOROPETS, G.D., student V kursa

Memory device with a quick response which uses semiconductors and capacitors. Sbor.stud.nauch.rab.LEIS no.1:71-77 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi imeni prof. M.A.Bonch-Bruyevicha.
(Magnetic memory (Calculating machine))

KOROPETS, G. (Leningrad)

Ampere-volt and ohmmeter combination for amateur use. Radio no.8:50 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric meters)

88104

S/107/60/000/011/008/010
E073/E335

9.2540 (1020, 1159, 1161)

AUTHOR: Koropets, G.D. (Leningrad)

TITLE: AC-DC and DC-AC Voltage Converter

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1960, No. 11, p. 53

TEXT: Jointly with a storage battery, this circuit can be applied as a portable source of a voltage of 127 V which can be reduced to 30 V (winding IV). The power rating is 15 VA. The transducer can also operate as a rectifier for obtaining a 6-V DC to give a charging current between 3 and 0.5 A for charging a storage battery. The variable resistance R_3 in the low-voltage circuit enables regulating the voltage within narrow limits. The resistors R_1 and R_2 act as a divider to obtain the bias voltage. The condensers C_1 and C_2 are used for tuning the frequency (50-100 c.p.s.). The transformer Tp_1 is made of sheets with a total thickness of the packet of 2.5 cm. The transformer windings contain

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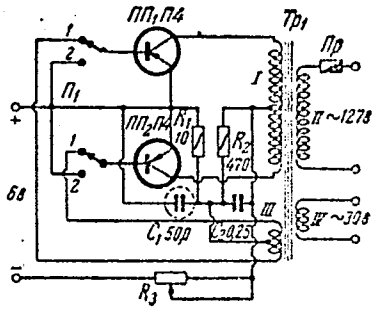
S/107/60/000/011/008/010
E073/E335

AC-DC and DC-AC Voltage Converter

Fig:



Card 3/3

S/194/62/000/004/078/105
D295/D308

AUTHOR: Koropets, G. D.

TITLE: Semiconductor triode voltage stabilizer with short-circuit protection on the load side

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-5-60m (V sb. Materialy Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii Belorussk. resp. pravl. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va radiotekhn. i elektrosvyazi. K 100-letiyu so dnya rozhd. A. S. Popova. Minsk. AN BSSR, 1960, 42-47)

TEXT: In order to protect the regulating element in a semiconductor voltage stabilizer from short-circuit burnout, an additional resistance is used, connected in series with the conducting semiconductor triode. The value of the additional resistance is chosen by means of a graphic computation so that the voltage drop across it under breakdown conditions ensures the protection of the triode, while the power loss under normal operating conditions is minimal.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]
Card 1/1

BOGATSKIY, V.V., otv. red.; GOR'KIY, Yu.I., red.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, M.N., red.; KOROPETS, I.P., red.; KURTSERAYTE, Sh.D., red.; PEL'TEK, Ye.I., red.; FAYNBERG, F.S., red.; KHAZAGAROV, A.M., red.; SHESTAKOV, Yu.G., red.; LIFSHITS, L., red.

[Geology and geochemistry of the mineral resources of Krasnoyarsk Territory] Geologiia i geokhimiia poleznykh iskopaemykh Krasnoiarskogo kraia; sbornik statei. Krasnoiarsk, Krasnoiarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 197 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Krasnoyarskaya kompleksnaya ekspeditsiya.

KOROPEV, P. G.

USSR/ Engineering - Machine tools

Card : 1/1

Authors : Koropev, P. G.

Title : An experimental recording of curves, representing the runaway speed and stopping of machine spindles.

Periodical : Stan. i Instr., Ed. 7, 10 - 11, July 1954

Abstract : A tape-recording electromechanical vibrograph (VEMK-2), designed for registering the runaway speed and stopping of machine spindles, is described. Functions of the vibrograph are explained, and spindle speeds and the length of oscillating waves are listed. Two references; diagrams; table.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

POLLINGHER, B., dr.; PINTILIE, St, dr.; KOROPITZER, I., dr.

Clinical picture of the Landry type of encephalomyelitis in the course of development of disseminated lupus erythematosus. Neurologia (Bucur) 10 no.1:29-32 Ja-F'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de neurologie, Iasi.